# THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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# ==Twenty Pages==

As far as known neither Senator Tillman, Senator Turple nor Senator Voorhees was invited to deliver a Memorial day address anywhere.

If money is the chief wealth of the country and cheap money is as good as the best, why should counterfeiters be harassed as they are?

The committees on transportation and reception of the Republican national convention are calculating upon an attendance of at least 200,000 visitors during the sessions of the convention.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, when he says that "some man may be swung from a limb by an outraged people," meaning, probably, a President or a Secretary of the Treasury, is evidently aspiring for the notoriety of the Senator of South Carolina.

The observance of Memorial day was general throughout the country. Stock exchanges, banks and boards of trade were closed, and business generally suspended. The ceremonies were largely attended, and in dignity and impressiveness the celebration equaled any previous

The thousands of people who seem to take no interest in the purpose for which Memorial day was set apart should at least give the men who saved them a country credit for securing them a holiday in the most beautiful season of the year. They might hold a meeting and pass a resolution to that effect.

The auditorium which is being constructed in St. Louis for the use of the Republican national convention will also be used for the Populist convention, which meets July 22. Perhaps the Populists will want it fumigated to get rid of the sound-money atmosphere which the Republican convention will leave be-

The office of Reporter of the Supreme Court in this State has been a pretty good stepping stone in past years to higher honors. Blackford became judge of the United States Court of Claims, Porter Governor of Indiana, Kerr Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrison President of the United States and Black judge of the Appellate Court.

The Baptist Outlook of this city says: "Men are talking about the tariff and age as dominant issues in the coming presidential campaign. Yet after all the real issues are moral issues, as that the Outlook might have difficulty in explaining precisely what it means.

Memorial day might almost as fitly be called Oratory day. Sacred to the memdry of the patriotic dead, it calls forth the best thoughts of many of our best men, who, still believing in the principles for which the soldiers fought and died, are glad to expound them on the day consecrated to patriotic memories Memorial day oratory always strikes high keynote. The speakers are generally selected with care, and the unique and solemn character of the celebration usually belongs to common anniversary speeches or even to Fourth of July oratory. Every Memorial day there are enough addresses delivered to make good sized volume of permanent value and full of patriotic sentiment well ex-

If Captain General Weyler is not accomplishing anything else he is keeping our State Department busy. Following close after his order prohibiting the exportation of tobacco, which was materially modified by the Spanish government in compliance with protests from the United States, he has issued another order suspending for one year all judicial proceedings against planters affecting their property. As many of the Cuban the effect of the enforcement of this order would be to prevent the latter from foreclosing their mortgages or even enforcing payment of interest. The result will be a vigorous protest from these creditors which will compel the United States government to interfere again for the protection of American interests.

The report of the Insurance Commissioner of New York shows that thirtypaid death losses and endowment claims aggregating \$84,791,622 during the year 1895. This was the money actually paid holders or their beneficiaries exclusive of what was disbursed in divilends and surrendered policies. These two items increase the total payments to policy holders or their heirs to \$122,-78,718. These are the people whom it is

holding claims against life insurance companies of half their just dues in order to enrich a few thousand silver mine owners and speculators.

THE MAN OF GETTYSBURG.

This week the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will unveil the statues of he two sons, Meade and Hancock, on the field of Gettysburg. It is no injustice to any of the Union generals who rendered conspicuous service on that bloody field, which was the turning point in the contest, to say that no spot thereon can be teo conspicuous for the statue of General Hancock, and that no artist can make the figure too heroic. When an impartial and luminous history of that great battle shall be written Winfield S. Hancock will stand forth thoman of Gettysburg. With an imperfect conception Congress early gave its thanks to others, but the impartial verdict of to-day must be that Hancock should have had the honor.

of a great battle. He did not know where profound. He knew that Meade's army was making forced marches to thrust itself between him and Harrisburg. Igthe First and the Eleventh, and a larger | the increase of employment has been portion of Lee's army came into collision at Gettysburg. The shock was equally a surprise to both armies. Temporary loss of General Reynolds and the superior force of the Confederates drove the Union troops back with great slaughter and the capture of nearly five thou-

came back to General Meade, four miles away, near the Second Corps. He sent for General Hancock and gave him written order to proceed to the front and take command of the First and Eleventh Corps and the Third when it should come written order also directed General Hancock to view the field, and if he thought the position at Gettysburg to be a good one on which to fight a battle "you will so advise, and the major general commanding will order all the

No time was lost by General Hancock. That he and his inspector-general might get an idea of the topography of the country they took an ambulance and studied the maps while the driver was making all possible haste. A hasty glance gave Hancock a view of the field and then, impatient to stay the disaster, he mounted his horse and galloped to the front. He was soon on the edge of what was almost a panic. Disordered groups of fugitives were hurrying from the field. Down the Baltimore road to the rear poured a broad, tumultuous stream of panic-stricken men, mingled with caissons, led horses, ammunition wagons and ambulances loaded with wounded. Here and there, in small groups, the men of soldierly pride clung to their colors and looked down upon the Confederates, who seemed to be preparing for a second attack. It is im possible to make those who have never been inspired by the presence of such powerful, aggressive and resolute personality as was Hancock's to understand the miracle of his power. Those who have been moved by it cannot explain. One of the most heroic figures in the "Hancock the known to every brigade in the Army of the Potomac. The knowledge of his presence brought confidence and courage. At his call the braver spirits responded and the weaker gladly recognized his inspiring leadership. The stream of de moralization pouring down the Baltimore road was stopped, and in the presence of such a leader assurance returned and men who were in panic when he arrived sought their regiments. The doubtful halt on Cemetery Hill was transformed into the confident assumption of a new line of battle; commanders rectified their lines; ammunition was brought up; a strong skirmish line was aggressively pushed out; the commanding positions were occupied with the bravest show of force. Lee attributed this sudden change to the arrival of a fresh ness." This sounds very profound, but corps and abandoned his intended attemporary there is reason to suspect were crises when the personality of a Thomas, a Sheridan, a Hancock or Stonewall Jackson was more potential formed. Hancock sent back word to General Meade that Gettysburg was suitable position from which to offer Lee

The last bloody scene of that memorable battle, Pickett's charge, was met and repulsed by Hancock. In response to his impulse a handful of a Minnesota regiment flung itself into the front of Pickett's charge to hold it back a minute. Under his eye and at his command Stannard's small brigade was hurled upon the exposed flank of Pickett. While directing these movements, infusing into men his own matchless courage, he was all but mortally wounded. Yet he directed the fight until the remnant of Pickett's veterans fled from the field Then he wrote a dispatch to General Meade announcing the Confederate repulse and expressing the opinion that if the Third and Sixth corps could follow up the vanquished the enemy's defeat would be made irremediable. This done faint with the loss of blood, General Hancock was borne from the field.

Hancock was the man who decided that the great battle in the North should be fought at Gettysburg, and who did so much to win one of the decisive battles of the war. Consequently, if to or man more than another the title "the man of Gettysburg" belongs, that man is Hancock.

# THE OLD SHOEMAKER.

In his address on the occasion of the graduating exercises of the Law School Judge Grosscup lamented the old shoemaker of years ago, who made shoes without machinery and could be found in his little shop before light in the morning and late in the evening, workdollar and fifty cents. As he is remem in the country village. His successor is making shoes under the factory system. He has learned to use a machine, and is one of the fifty workmen who enable the American people to be the best shod in proposed by a considerable element in of the old shoemaker. He works nine or

successor is getting much better comensation and the public is getting much cheaper and much better shoes. The

cline of the small salesmen of years ago, who are not so numerous in the large cities as to attract the attention which i with the details of the present system the large retailers have secured. In the smaller towns and all the villages these tradesmen can be found in large numthe place of the small tradesman in the | draw his name at the last moment. His larger cities is the commercial traveler. General Meade came to the command | The compensation which he receives is | as a substitute, tried in vain to postpone of the Army of the Potomac on the eve | more reliable and often larger than that | the election, and were forced to submit of the small salesman in "the good old to the continuation of the Jasper reign it would be fought or the position of the days," the records of which show that for a term of six years. enemy. General Lee's ignorance of the less than 10 per cent. of those who enposition of the Union army was equally | tered the retail business escaped insolvency during some period of a lifetime.

The one great consolation in connecnorant of each other, two small corps, | that with the introduction of machinery greatest. Inventions open new employhighest and day's labor the shortest. wages are lowest and there is no legislasmallest, men bear the burdens for which horses and steam are employed here, because human labor is cheaper.

THE FORCES OF NATURE. of irresistible forces. The attraction of gravitation, masses of water are lifted into the air; sap to the furthest twig of the tallest tree; the propelling power which ena tree sometimes lifts a heavy paving of heat and of freezing water are but a forces so familiar that we almost cease to notice them. In the same category water and air, which in their different forms and conditions are of resistless power. Not speak of the expansive force of steam, a form of water which furnishes motive power for the world, almost everybody has, at one time or another, witnessed water in motion that has filled him with though not so often witnessed in its destructive mood, is scarcely less great The all-pervading element in which we live and move and have our being, which the frailest infant takes into its lungs with delight, which a school girl permits to dally with her curls, which a bird masters and subjects to its service with its wings, and which a thistledown rides with safety-this invisible, impalpable thing we call air, which is so essential to life and so contributory to human enjoyment becomes, when stirred to action one of the most terrific and destructive of nature's forces. Such a tornado that which devastated St. Louis a few days ago gives one a vivid idea of the tremendous and destructive energy which lies dormant in the air at al times, and which, under given conditions, springs into action in obedience to the laws of nature. Wind is only air in motion. We are accustomed to think of air as having no weight because do not feel it and cannot weigh it with ordinary instruments. Yet it does possess weight, one thousand cubic inches of it at ordinary temperature and presof air moving with great velocity have very destructive momentum. Momentum is weight multiplied by velocity, so that an object weighing one pound moving at the rate of a hundred miles an hour has as much destructive force as one weighing a hundred pounds moving at the rate of one mile an hour. A way of air is not nearly as heavy as a wave of water, but if it moves beyond com parison faster it may have as great destructive force. It has happened more than once that a train of cars has been blown off the track, and during the recent tornado a train which was crossing the Eads bridge was brought to a stop by the wind, and, although the engineer put on a full head of steam, he could not move his engine in the face of the storm. remarkable than some other demonstrations of the power of air in motion. It is an excellent thing to breathe, a great aid to commerce, very helpful to windmills and useful in connection with wind instruments, but when roused and angry a most deadly and destructive force.

EFFICIENCY IN PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN-AGEMENT. The re-election of Mr. Jasper as superntendent of the public schools of New York city is a great disappointment to the friends of educational reform there. They regard it as calamitous. The New York schools have long been of notoriously inferior character. They have been under the rule of Tammany, members of the board of trustees having been elected and teachers appointed for political reasons rather than for their fitness for the duties; the system in force is sumbrous and antiquated, and the educational results entirely inadequate. An normous amount of money is spent on the schools, but it is the testimony of those who have watched their workings that pupils who pass through the various grades have not been properly taught, have but a smattering of the knowledge rightfully to be expected of them, and have little more mental discipline than would have been the case had their chooling ceased when they passed ou of the primary department. For many vears Mr. Jasper has been superintendent, and it is at his door that many

as a political machine; but even then | ing a reserve of 34.21 per cent., considerhad he been imbued with an educational spirit or had he been in touch with proved the schools in some degree at least, instead of making them a byword. As a matter of fact, he is entirechinery has "engulfed" the man who ly unequal to the position; he is incapworks less hours and receives much able of taking a broad and comprehensive view of his work: he knows abso-Judge Grosscup also deplores the de- lutely nothing of the science of pedagogy, and is a slave of routine, a mere clerk of the School Board, his familiarity Over against Mr. Jasper the advocates

being his chief qualification. of reform had set President Gilman, of bers. In the centers of the largest cities | Johns Hopkins University, as a candithey cannot be found, because the profits | date. He had signified a willingness to which afford an extensive house a fair | accept the place, and doubtless would return will not support a firm which does | have been elected had not the protests one-tenth of the volume of business. In | raised by the university led him to withsupporters having no other name ready At first thought it seemed unlikely

that the president of a great university

would be willing to become a superin-

tendent of public schools, but for a man tion with the so-called factory system is who is in love with his work and filled with true educational zeal no better or greater field can be found than the schools of a city, and particularly the ments, compared with which the much | city of New York. It is the complaint lamented displacement of skilled labor of President Eliot and others familiar success was with the federals, but the by machinery is of minor importance. with advanced institutions of learning Wherever the heavy burden of labor has | that the students entering there have been lightened by machinery wages are | not the proper educational foundation. Their primary instruction has neither Where there is little or no machinery | been thorough nor rightly directed. To establish a system which should fulfill The report of this terrible disaster | tion limiting the hours of labor. In | all demands of modern life and thought China and Japan, where wages are would be an achievement of which any man might be proud, and which in practical results would be of more importance than leadership in the line of higher education, since more are directly benefited. President Gilman is eminently qualified and executive ability, and having had a master of the science of pedagogy, and here lies much of his strength. The ordinary university training does not qualify a man as a teacher, as experience has repeatedly proved. A superintendent must be able to organize his schools on ments of a cut-and-dried system inroom to force its way upward and heave | capable of modification to suit emergencies. He must have a psychological knowledge that will enable him to fit the curriculum to the average child's mental capacity and prevent him from making up courses of study that crowd the pupil's mind until it loses the power to retain knowledge and acquires but a useless smattering of facts. Professor Jones, former superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, made a specialty of the science of teaching, and therein lay much of his professional power. In his article in the current Atlantic Monthly he pays a high compliment to his predecessor, Mr. Shortridge, who possessed similar qualifications. The New York schools have now, unfortunately, little chance of improvement for six years-a

circumstance that should be an object lesson on the folly of making the term of a superintendent so long. During the war men who had served three years were called "veterans," though comparatively few of them had reached middle age and a large proportion were not thirty years old. After the war all who had served received the popular designation of "old though many of them were still young. Now, however, they are veterans and old soldiers in a literal sense. Thirtyfive years have passed, more than a human generation, since they marched to do battle for a principle. Then they were full of life, full of the inspiration of a great idea, and the future was all before them. Now a very large proportion are sleeping under the sod, and most of those who survive are verging on old age. Yet the principles for which they fought still live, and the spirit of comradeship, as strong within them. It is eminently fitting that the "old soldiers" should lead in Memorial day celebrations, as they njoy doing, and equally fitting that all honor on that day to those who fought might live. The celebration yesterday number of private residences and grounds in all parts of the city and suburbs which displayed the national colors. In some places the decorations were quite elaborate, while in others only a single flag, and perhaps a small one, was displayed, but the simplest decoration expressed as much as the most

The fact that the Weather Bureau failed to give any warning of the destructive tornadoes the past week has caused considerable criticism regarding the present system. It is not due to lack of experience or skill on the part of the men who have charge of the stations, as a large part of them have been in the bureau for years and are known to be efficient. It is probable that the Vailure in such cases is due to the fact that the forecasts must be made in the Washington office from the observations of the officers in the various sections of the country. Observers in Kansas, Iowa and Missouri could have issued warning if the putting together of the conditions and the deductions from them had been included in their duties. On Wednesday the observers in Missouri must have was such as to render tornadoes possible, but as the observations had to b sent to Washington, where the forecasts are made, the tornado of Wednesday in Missouri was several hours in advance of the warning. So long as the predictions founded on observations made in the morning are not sent out from Washington for several hours, notice of the rapid change of conditions which presage predictions based upon his observations in a manner which would deter other subordinates from repeating the perform-

The consolidated statements of the na ional banks of Indiana do not show the carcity of money of which complaint is made. The law requires those banks to hold a reserve of lawful money equal to this country to pay off hereafter in dollarge whose purchase power in the marlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in the skillful \$3. Under such circumlarge whose purchase power in

ably more than double the amount required by law. This means that these banks hold about \$7,000,000 of money which they could loan and yet retain the lawful reserve. There are probably two reasons why this money is not loaned and in circulation, namely, a lack of borrowers who can give good security, and a timidity on the part of the banks to loan to business men who, under ordinary circumstances, can get credit. The condition of trade is not such as to lead manufacturers to hire money to be invested in the production of merchandise the sale of which is doubtful, and to this uncertainty is added the uneasiness which recent action of the Senate has increased. When confidence returns there will be money enough to do the business of the country.

It is worth while to note that the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs, which will meet at Connersville this week, is ineligible to membership in the General Federation of Clubs, whose sessions have just closed in Louisville. The reason for this is the notable one that there is no sex distinction in the Indiana Union, men being admitted on equal terms with women. There is no boycott on "horrid man" here. He is not only tolerated, he is welcomed and made much of. His faults and shortcomings are understood, of course, but the fact is recognized that he has labored under disadvantages and much must be forgiven him. It is also seen that he has capabilities which deserve encouragement and cultivation. It gratifying to know that Indiana women have been the first to take this step toward the elevation of man, but it is not surprising. Indiana women are always broad-minded and progressive.

The Presbyterian as well as the Methodist fathers are somewhat troubled about the Christian Endeavor Society, that organization being in danger of thinking itself "biger" than its parent and being already too large to discipline con veniently. When the society was formed the Journal, in a purely dispassionate way, ventured to suggest that while ar outlet for youthful religious fervor might be useful and desirable, it could probably be found within the church as well as through a separate organization. For this well-meant comment it was severely rebuked by some of the same fathers who are now devising means for bringing the body of young workers into due subjection. Nevertheless, the Journal cherishes no hard feelings, but will continue to point out the truth, as heretofore, to those whose sight is less clear.

A woman of benevolent disposition was heard to remark the other day that sh she might draw on it for the purchase of bicycles for all the little boys and girls whose parents could not afford such purchases. She was not moved by any personal interest in wheels or wheel riding, but by dren who can only view the magic vehicles from afar with hopeless admiration. Whethpose of the output of a Cripple Creek mine in this manner, for there is probably no child of three years and over who, after once beholding a bleycle, is free from the desire to possess one. A child's desire for a treasure of this sort, too, is so ardent, so overwhelming, so absorbing and the inability to gratify it seems so great a calamity that the disappointments of later life bear no comparison. It is all in the point of view. To the mature judgment the child is just as well or perhaps better off without the coveted wheel, but that side of the case has no weight with the grieved little soul. Probwholly desirable to so great a number of little people as the bicycle. The same might be said as to the fathers and mothers, the big boys and the grown-up maidens, but their inability to provide themselves with the luxury is a matter of no consequence. If a "grown-up" must have a wheel, whether or he gets it somehow, and if he doesn't his heart doesn't break. But to a multitude able as the moon. The desire for ownership effects bring tears to the young eyes and

others should unite in showing special plished so much for higher education and that every one will be pleased to hear that it is likely to receive timely aid in a financial crisis of its affairs. This crisis was brought by the recent passing of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company into the university's endowments is invested common and preferred stock of the railroad, nual expenditures for many years have been about \$150,000, but the failure of the Baltimore & Onlo to pay dividends leaves the \$100,000 each year. This is supplied by tuirents and other property owned in Baltithe head of the university, received a flattering offer of the superintendency of pubschools in Greater New York, and in he would probably have accepted the offer come to its relief. This has been tendered be paid in five annual installments of \$50 .each. This will enable the university to tide over present embarrassments, and is believed that in five years the reorganizaresident hardly less so. The action of the

In this latitude spring flowers, including roses, are nearly gone by the end of May, and summer blossoms, never so profuse, have not appeared. For this reason it seems rather a pity that Memorial day is not a movable holiday. On the other hand, the date suits very well for more Northern regiors where roses and a host of other dooms are now at their best.

come from persons who have only a very mote connection with the press, if any. Seats will be assigned only to telegraph correspondents of daily papers.

A scientific editor explains that "if a line the direction of its progressive motion it will found that the right hand, in these latides generally the southern half, is the

through its center at right angles to the first line it will be found that the forward (or easterly) and right hand (or southerly) us." It is hardly necessary to say that he personal experiments with the late St. Louis

The various Methodist Advocates of this veek tell all about the General Conference information which every one interested had much earlier and in more readable shape in the daily secular press. As Dr. Goodwin well said in his conference letters, these papers are useless as news publications and might better be consolidated or transformed nto a magazine in which topics of denomnational and general interest could be discussed. The Methodist brethren are creatures of habit, however, and cling to their "Advocates."

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Evident.

"I have been reading about Com Paul," said Mrs. Wickwire. 'The article says that he hasn't the slightest sense of humor." "Well," said Mr. Wickwire, "his whiskers show that he has no sense of humor, or no

Wind Compellers. "No, I couldn't say for certain whether

Jehiel is superstitious or not," said Mrs.

Jason, "but I do know that ever since these

here cyclones got so sommon he has been hintin' around and tryin' to git me to asi him to shave off his whiskers." The Same Old Warfare. "A girl," said the typewriter lady boarder, 'may have lived in the country all her life yet she will have attained a city air in less

"Of course," said the bachelor boarder. "A man has an individuality of his own." An Unwitting Anglomaniac. "This," said the proud young father, exhibiting a small, carefully wrapped package. 'this is a phonographic record of the crying

than a month after she has settled in town,

while a country boy will need years."

of my baby." "I had no idea you were an anglomaniac," said the other man.

"Anglomaniae?" 'Yes. Isn't that record what might cailed the prints of wails?"

SCIENTIFIC.

During the late war Japanese surgeons used the ash of rice straw as an antiseptic with excellent effect The expense of heating a London theater

-the Vaudeville-by electricity, using storage batteries connected with electric radiators, is said to have been less than 70 cents At the close of 1895 the animals in the

collection of the London Zoological Society numbered 2,369, of which 768 were mammals, 1,267 birds and 334 reptiles. About twentyhree species of mammals, twenty-two o birds and one of reptiles were bred in the gardens last summer. X ray pictures reduced to one-fifth the

size of the objects are obtained by Prof F. E. Nipher by photographing in an ordinary camera the image produced on a fluorescent screen. Photographs of large objects are not visible to the eye are brought out. Organic smells in the air are measured by

volume. Among other things, they find that the smell of violets occupies twice the vol-ume of that of camphor. They have sugume of that of camphor. They have sug-gested to the Academy of Sciences the probble value of their method in testing the healthfulness of city air. A "step railway," on the principle of the

tion, is to be a feature of the Berlin Industrial Exposition, and is intended service performed at Chicago by the intramural railway. The passenger may begin his trip at any moment. The platform upon hich he first steps moves about three feet per second, while the fourth platformwhich is provided with seats and roofed over-travels about twelve feet per second. The cathode rays of Crookes and Hittori tubes can be deflected by a strong magnetic field, Herr Dr. Birkeland has found, and

moving sidewalk at the Columbian Exposi-

can even be so concentrated upon the side of the tube as to melt the glass. This eads to a new theory of the aurora borealis. suggests that the aurora is due to phosphor esence produced by cathode rays in the up-per air, and Birkeland points out the earth's nagnetism may be the cause of the intensi-

A delicate instrument designed by Mr subtended by a line an inch long at a dis tance of one thousand miles. It consists of a circular mirror suspended from brackets on an upright by two wires of very unequal ength. Slight tilting of the upright causes exaggerated motion of the mirror, spot of reflected light moved half an inch when a finger was laid gently on the marble window seat support the apparatus.

Soda water cartridges, or "gas drops," for making aerated water at home or wherever one may be traveling, are made by a London firm. The steel shell is pear-shaped, 19s. 5d. Letters of administration have been acid at a pressure of sixty atmospheres. The water bottle. A cap is closed over it and in pleting the closure a tiny ebonite plug in one end of the cartridge is punctured when the gas escapes into the bottle and is dissolved in the water. A dozen of the gas drops weigh three ounces and five thousand of them can be packed in a cubic foot.

The paradoxical discovery that the speed of a sailing vessel may be increased by per-Vasallo, an Italian mariner. He supposes that the fixed cushion of air filling up the poliow of an inflated sail lessens the effect of the wind, and he has sought to prevent the collecting of this cushion by making umber of holes in the canvas. Several trials, made in all weathers, have given surorising results. In a light wind a vessel made our knots with ordinary sails and five knots with perforated sails; in a fresh breeze. seven and eight and three-fourths knots respectively; and in a strong wind, eight and ten knots. The ship's value would be increased one-fifth-its trip of five weeks beng reduced to four weeks-if the increased speed can be sustained throughout a long

The primary battery of Dr. W. W. Jac-

ues, of Boston, consists of a deep iron vessel containing an electrolyte of fused caustic soda, in which is suspended a stick of carbon, oxygen being supplied by pumping in the air. The soda is kept in a state of fusion by a heat of 300 degrees Farenheit claimed that when the carbon-is oxigy may be converted directly into electrical instead of heat. From a recent test Stone and Webster report that the elec-trical energy actually obtained from the car-bon consumed was 82 per cent. of the theo-retical. A battery of one hundred cells, each welve inches deep and one and one-half in diameter, gave a current of sixteen amperes at ninety volts, and maintained thirty lamps of sixteen candlepower for 18.75 hours, it eight pounds of carbon being oxi-

The stereoscopic photo-chromoscope of Mr. F. E. Ives, which is said to record and reproduce colors more perfectly than the phon ograph does sounds, and is thought to be as near an approach to photography in natural colors as we are likely to get in this century, excited much admiration at the reent soiree of the London Royal Society. The process and apparatus, though simple fection of detail only after an in transparencies-three for each eye-are pr in two rows and have their images r of through the stereoscope to the eyes errors inclined at an angle of forty-five es to the line of sight. Colored screens ont of a lamp cause the pictures the highest mirror to be red middle mirror to be blue and thos

scope, each of the three color screens per-mitting details in one color to reach the photographic plate, but cutting off other

## LITERARY NOTES.

Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell Uniersity, has prepared a wide and varied sees of selections from Chaucer in his textbook, for use in college and high schools. Alfred de Musset's sister refuses to have any of his works in her possession pubished, as she says they will not add to his ame as a poet. She, likewise, refuses to let his letters be seen, among which is the correspondence between the poet and George

Continental papers report that Signor Carboni, the town librarian of Modena, has discovered in the Este Library an immense number of letters written between 1530 and the beginning of the present century. The most important among them, from an historical and diplomatic point of view, are those of Andrea Doria.

Germany is claiming that she has produced a Deutsche Sappho, in the person of Johanna Ambrosius, a peasant, who has spent her life amid the poorest surroundings. A year or so ago her poems were edited friendly professor, and already they have gone through fifteen editions, making her amous among her countrymen at least, Roberts Brothers have in press a volume of her

Ex-President Harrison's articles in The ladies' Home Journal have proved so successful that the series will be extended beond the limit first proposed. "The Presilent's Official Family," the topic now in hand, treats of the relation which each Cabnet member holds to the President. "How Senate Works" and "How Congress legislates" will be the next subjects to be

Mr. Andrew Lang is writing a work secret history of Prince Charles Edward between 1746 and 1756. It is founded on the State papers, manuscripts in the British and the archives of the French oreign Office. Pickle, it should be explained was the assumed name of a great Highlan chief. Mr. Lang has been, for years, at work on the book, which brings cut the complicity of Frederick the Great in Jacobite intrigues, and also throws light on the adventures in exile of Prince Charles

Thomas Nelson Page, the Virginia author, whose dialect stories are vastly enjoyed by erature, made Washington his home all last winter and is now about to build himself a rmanent residence there. He has bought mself a lot on New Hampshire avenue, when it is told that he paid \$6 per square foot, and that the lot contains 5,500 square eet. On this \$33,000 lot Mr. Page will build house which will be designed by McKin, Meade & White, the famous New York rchitects, and which will cost about \$80,000. Mr. Gilbert Parker, whose "Seats of the Mighty" has now been published in book form by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., after ppearing in the Atlantic Monthly, was born in 1861, in Canada, where his father, an arllery officer, had settled some years before, He grew up in the Dominion, and, for a time, held a lectureship at Trinity College, Toronto. Ill health made him travel to Australia, where he took to journalism. In 1890 he went to England, and has since won a notable place among present-day writers of comantic fiction by his short stories of "Pierre and His People," and by his longer

Some German "Herr Doktor" has arisen to charge Count Tolstoi with plagiarism. He. the German, says that the Russian novelist Pierre and used it as his own, changing the text here and there so as to disguise the discovers the fact that he has been relying upon a German translation, which may have mitted the explanation which Count Tolstoi undoubtedly made in his original publication. More, in all probability, will be heard of the matter. Count Tolstoi has posfor a few months the publication of his new novel. He is rewriting portions of it.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

George Meredith has been asked to let himself be made lord rector of Glasgow Univer-

Here is Nordau's latest diction of literature: "Novels are fetid products of towns-Pope never could compose well without

first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity. It is reported in court circles, says the Lonon Daily Chronicle, that Queen Victoria will never hold another drawing room in erson, as the fatigue is too great at her ad-

An Ohio revivalist shoots off a sky rocket for every soul he saves, which results in a grand pyrotechnic display every night, much the joy of a huge crowd that all the churches in town could not contain.

Pesth that the engagement will shortly be nounced of Miss Wanamaker, daughter of John Wanamaker, of Count Felix Harnoncourt, heir to the wealthy Baron Sinas, owner of Trenscentenlitz. left a personal estate of the gross value of

£3,928 19s. 5d., and of the net value of £1,928

anted to Princess Beatrice, his widow Father Damien's elder brother, Father Pamphile de Veuster, having taken his place among the lepers of Molokai, Father Conzady, who at first worked as Damien's successor, has gone to China in the hope of establishing a leper settlement near Canton

The most celebrated pack of playing cards in the world, "Turocci di Mantegna," was sold by auction in London the other day for \$560, and incomplete at that, for five cards are wanting, their places being taken by facsimiles of the originals. The pack is interesting as a series of Italian engravings

Mrs. Virginia Fraser Boyle, of Memphis, best poem, to be read at the opening of Tencompetition, and the award, which was unanimous, was made by a committee of three literary gentlemen, who were ignorant of the identity of the author.

Adolph d'Ennery, the French playwright he mansion and museum in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. The venerable dramatic produce another piece shortly, which he opes will be as great a success as the Deux

A dealer in bicycles who has an extensive motor wheel will have taken its place. He ints to the fact that in the 750ast year, from Paris to Bordeaux and return tween horseless carriages, as the French style the new departure, the winner main-tained an average speed of fifteen and a half iles per hour. The inevitable cheapening in the cost of production and reduction in weight are bound to insure a general demand for this latest form of rapid and ecoomical transportation

He chose the blue forget-me-not, Upon his canvas limned he it, and true to the trend of decadent thought, He called the result a forget-me-nit. -Detroit Tribune.

lenty to do! There's no end to the work ut they's suthin' that sorter compels yes When the weather gits showery an' warm, Though I miss the rewards I can sing at my While my hat ter the toiler I doff.

Fur I somehow gits all the enjoyment I ask A puttin' things off. know that the reckonin' sometime'll come An' I'll, mebbe, do more'n my share, So's ter average up in the general sum, But I r'e'ly can't say ez I care,

For I scarcely believe that with work all I'd find the enjoyment of rest nigh ex sweet -Washington Star.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A good many family trees grow on rocky